Third Member of Council.—

It is not usual.

Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar.—

In view of the large extent to which the Education Department exercises patronage, is it not necessary to publish a gradation list every year ?

Third Member of Council.—

Not necessary.

Resolutions.

MR. K. RAME GOWDA moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that at least 5 lakhs of rupees may be reserved annually to create more irrigation facilities in the maidan districts of the State by a suitable scheme to conserve water which goes out of the State through rivers, channels and other means."

He added that various representatives from the maidan districts were repeatedly pressing this subject on the attention of Government.

THE DEWAN observed that as indicated in his Opening Address, it was the policy of Government to restore tanks and also to construct new ones as far as possible. It was with this object that two new circles had been created under different Superintending Engineers and it was to be expected that the work in future would be very brisk.

MR. RAME GOWDA invited attention to his great increase in the percentage of agriculturists to the total population of the State, and said that while the percentage according to the census of 1891 was 67, it had risen to 81 according to the census of 1921. A great many of the tanks had breached several years ago and most of these still awaited restoration. The capacity of most of the tanks had gone down and the water was not enough for raising crops. Figures relating to the extent of land under wet cultivation disclosed that in 1917-18 there were 235,000 acres but according to the administration report for 1923 this area had gone down by 78,000 acres. It was the duty of the Government to provide increasing agricultural facilities consistent with the increase in population.

The member invited attention to the first speech of the present Dewan to the Representative Assembly in which a promise was held out that the question of tank restoration and maintenance would receive the earnest attention of the Government; and added that Sir Albion Banerji had recognised, in his speech to the Assembly in September 1925, that this question was close y connected with the vital interests of the agriculturists of the State. He rejoiced that a reduction of 10½ lakhs of rupees had been recently granted in the Subsidy and that there was a substantial increase in the revenue from Income-tax. These or at least a good portion of these amounts, he said, had better be set apart for tank works.

He then said that about 20 years ago there was an idea of constructing new tanks but that proposal had made no progress. So also in Bowringpet, he said, there were 3 schemes which the Dewan had said on a previous occasion were reserved as famine relief works. He prayed that they might be taken up as early as possible without waiting for famine. He strongly urged that the scheme should be taken on hand, and all reasonable facilities created for the agricultural prosperity of the State.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR, in seconding the Resolution, said that this was a matter in which he was making representations almost at every session. He regretted that no practical work was shown, though every Dewan expressed sympathy with the need for restoring breached tanks and constructing new ones. He referred to some of the large canals that were under progress in more than one portion of the State, and said that no irrigation works at all had been taken up in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. He then read extracts from the various addresses presented to the Assembly by successive Dewans to show that absolutely no progress had been made in the past in regard to tank works in those two distrticts. Only at the previous session, Mr. S. C. Malliah moved a resolution that the grant for minor tank works be raised to Rs. 3 lakhs a year and the Dewan replied that he hoped that there would be no room for any complaint by the time members met again for the October Session. But there was still the complaint, as loud and universal as ever, and the number of tanks awaiting restoration remained constant for years together.

So far as the maidan districts were concerned, the member recognised that no large reservoirs could be expected but there was nothing to prevent a special establishment being appointed under the Chief Engineer to be in special charge

of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, charged with the duty of submitting regular periodical reports of the work put in by them.

Lastly he said that the Assembly had full confidence in the Dewan and requested that his sympathy for the agriculturists of the State should be given some practical shape in the years to come, a beginning in that direction being made immediately.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY, in supporting the resolution, appealed to the Dewan that during his regime at least, all the tanks in the State should receive attention, special consideration being shown to the Kolar District. He said that assessment was low where special water facilities were provided, where lands were fertile, and crops plentiful, but very high where such facilities were wanting. This was the case particularly in Kolar. The dry rates in Kolar and Bangalore were the highest in the State. At the time of the last settlement the raiyats had represented that the assessment was already too high and Government had promised to reconsider the matter when the next revision fell due. But when that time arrived, the usual increase of 25 per cent was ordered. He therefore said that a substantial reduction thereof was urgently called for.

He then referred to the reduction in the capacity of tanks generally, and to the inadequacy of weir level in the generality of cases. The atchkat of tanks had to be re-examined and fixed with reference to the present capacity of the tanks. He was anxious that as much water as possible should be conserved and for this purpose, an adequate provision of funds was necessary. This question, he said, as also that of clearing up of silt should receive urgent attention.

Lastly he requested that a survey should be undertaken forthwith to find out in which places exactly it would be possible to construct new tanks.

THE DEWAN replied that all these matters were engaging attention already.

Many members from every district represented the same state of things in their districts.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR referred to the existence of subterranean springs running throughout the Kolar District and said that they should be investigated and pumps put up to draw water which would help the raiyats to a very large extent.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the raiyats could themselves do it with the help of the takavi loans granted by Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL added that recently the well-boring establishment had been sent to Viduraswatha to put up a couple of bore-holes and that necessary action would be taken after these investigations were completed.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR was of opinion that there should be a separate reserve staff for such works and that facilities should be created to put up *anes* across the water running through the *kodi* into other tanks.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if this were done there would not be a single drop of water in the tanks lower down and that it could not be done.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR said that the allotment for the restoration of tanks was very little and that it should be substantially increased as proposed by the mover.

He also pressed for an anicut being put up across the Vrishabhavati River near Kamasamudra, which would irrigate a very large extent of land.

MR. ANJANEYA SETTY said that the Vrishabhavati Scheme was investigated by the Engineering Department many years ago and that latterly it was reported that the plans and estimates then drawn up were not available. He said that according to that scheme a very large extent of land could be brought under irrigation and that the plans and estimates, which were prepared at considerable expense, should be traced.

MR. VENKATARAMANE GOWDA brought to notice the condition of the tank in Kankanhalli.

THE DEWAN replied that sufficient funds had been sanctioned for that tank and if any more funds were required, Government would be glad to sanction them.

MR. NADIG BHASKARA RAO pointed out that the unsatisfactory progress in tank works was generally attributable to the poor rates allowed to the contractors. A second reason was that for work done long ago, bills were still pending. If these defects were remedied, he said, work would go on briskly. As regards irrigation facilities generally, he requested that the case of the malnad districts demanded urgent attention, particularly the Sorab Taluk.

MR. RANGASWAMI CHETTY represented that the Jayamangala Katte and the Somanna Katte in the Magadi Taluk should be improved so as to provide drinking water facilities to the large number of people congregating during the annual *jatras* and added that a part of the temple funds which had accumulated to about Rs. 20,000 might be utilised for the expenditure.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that estimates had been prepared and that he would investigate the projects.

MR. S. SURAPPA brought to notice that some money had already been spent on the repair of the Ganadahunse Tank in the Sira Taluk and that the work had since been stopped. He requested that the work might be proceeded with soon.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTY represented that if the Dalavoy Tank be extended and its waste weir was made to run into the Borankanve Tank, all the water that would otherwise go to waste would be saved to the district. He did not think that it would cost very much, while more than 6,000 acres would be brought under cultivation.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA (Malur) represented that a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs be set apart for expenditure on the tanks in the Kolar District. Referring to the expenditure on the Krishnaraja Sagara, he was of opinion that all the money should not be spent on any one project and that it should be distributed in the districts.

MR. YELANDUR SRINIVASIENGAR explained that as a result of the discussions in the last June session of the Assembly the Deputy Commissioner inspected Yelandur and submitted a report to Government, among other things, about the irrigation facilities for the tract. He prayed for early orders in view of the fact the people had already contributed over Rs. 50,000.

MR. RANOJI RAO said that the object of the resolution was that all water going to waste should be conserved and that a sum of at least Rs. 5 lakhs should be sanctioned for the repair of tanks and he strongly supported it.

THE DEWAN replied that Government were spending much more than that amount and that it was not possible to ear-mark any specific amount as suggested. He added that it would not be possible for various reasons to take up all tank works together and that Government were doing everything that was possible, and were in full sympathy with the spirit of the resolution.

Resolution No. 2.

MR. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA moved:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the term 'tract' used

in the orders regarding the remission of wet assessment in the State be deleted and that the benefit of the rules be made applicable to every individual tank which fails to receive adequate supply of water."

THE DEWAN said that the subject matter of the resolution had already been discussed in connection with the representation on the subject and added that it was necessary that the raiyats should trust the Government to do what was possible.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA pointed out that the rules were not clear and that it was necessary to issue necessary instructions to the local officers in regard to the application of the provisions of the rules.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not possible.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA then contended that the remissions under the existing orders did not touch the places which needed them most, and appealed to Government to consider the state of the tanks, specially those in the Kolar District, and view the resolution with favour.

THE DEWAN replied that the raiyats should go to the local officers for redress in the first instance.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR pointed out that the rules did not give any discretion to the local officers.

MR. VEMA REDDY said that the recent orders of Government had been interpreted by different officers in different ways with the result that some places got remissions and others did not. He therefore felt that the rules should be made clearer.

THE DEWAN said that the Revenue Commissioner would issue a clear circular to the Deputy Commissioners to deal with the remission applications sympathetically.

MR. VEMA REDDY then requested Government to compare the extent of remissions granted in the Kolar District with that allowed in the bordering British taluks.

THE DEWAN replied that the Kolar District would receive special consideration in the matter of remissions.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that the conditions required by the rules that a "tract" should have been affected worked as hardship as tanks on a higher level generally received less water than those lower down and yet the whole area would be treated as a "tract."

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that even if the tank was made a unit, the raiyat would not get much relief because there was the condition that unless the "tract" was impoverished, it could not get the benefit of remissions.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH thought that it was unjust to allow the raiyat to get himself impoverished before he got remissions, and said that when Government could not supply water for irrigation, there was no justification for them to recover the full assessment.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA, speaking in support of the resolution, said that the wording of the Government Order was faulty and that it would not admit of much relief being granted to the raiyats.

At this stage, MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTY said that Resolution No. 23 also related to the same subject as that under discussion and that it might also be considered along with the one under discussion. He represented that wet assessment was at present levied on lands irrigated by *talapariges* and that when water for irrigation was not supplied by Government, it was not right to levy the higher assessment. He thought that if the rules could not be amended, at least the previous rules might be brought into force.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL made it clear that that resolution could not be accepted by Government as it involved the consideration of individual cases and alteration of the entire survey system in Mysore.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH thought that the raiyats were not solely responsible for the failure of crops under the tanks for the reason that those tanks were built many years ago and that their capacity had been considerably reduced as a result of silting up. He was of opinion that Government were not free from blame for the continuous failure of crops which was caused mainly by their neglect of the restoration work.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the work of removing the silt was the legitimate duty of the raiyats who were alone responsible for neglecting it; that the majority of the tanks were constructed in olden days when the atchkat also had been fixed on a rough estimate and that if the tanks did not fill, it was because the rains had failed.

In reply, MR. MALLIAH contended that it was the duty of Government to have raised the waste-weir of the tanks when they got silted up. Referring to the Mindya tank as an instance in point, he said that on account of silt it did not hold sufficient water for irrigating the atchkat and without taking that fact into consideration, Government had been going on levying the usual assessment.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that owing to the

failure of the raiyats to do their part of the work, most tanks remained unrepaired.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH suggested that wherever a tank did not hold water sufficient to raise any crops under it, remissions should be given as a matter of course. In this view, he urged that "impoverished tract" should be altered to "tank."

THE DEWAN replied that the point would be considered and needful orders issued.

Resolution No. 3.

On behalf of Mr. J. M. Thimmaraya Setty, MR. K. RAME GOWDA moved:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a high school be established in Bowringpet in view of the fact that there exist five middle schools in the Kolar Gold Fields area and that several students passing out of these schools find it difficult to prosecute their studies in distant high schools."

In doing so, Mr. Rame Gowda pointed out that besides the boys passing out of the five middle schools in the Kolar Gold Fields, there were a good number of boys (about 50) in Malur, Bowringpet and Kolar Gold Fields area, who were attending the High School at Kolar, in addition to a few who had joined certain high schools in Bangalore, and that if a high school be started at Bowringpet, this difficulty would be remedied. The hostel life being costly, most of the moffusil boys attending the Kolar High School had to travel to and fro in the train, thus wasting a good part of their time in travelling.

In seconding the resolution, MR. VEMA REDDY represented that for want of a high school in closer proximity, several moffusil students had to discontinue their studies after passing the Lower Secondary Examination.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION pointed out that there were several other places in the State which were in need of high schools. He explained that there were at present 15 high schools in the State, some districts having 3 while others had 2, that the Kolar District belonged to the second category, having 2 high schools, that the department had drawn up a programme for opening certain high schools within the next 5 years according to urgency and importance and that it was necessary, first of all, to give one high school to Hole-Narasipur, Sagar and Tarikere. So he did

not think it possible to give a high school to Bowringpet immediately until the existing programme was fully worked out.

The resolution was not pressed.

Resolution No. 5

MR. H. C. DASAPPA moved:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the need for developing agricultural co-operation in the State and the desirability of sending a person to the western countries to study the developments in that direction."

In doing so, he drew the attention of the House to the agricultural indebtedness in the State and said that people, as a rule, were very forward in obtaining loans but very backward in repaying them. Credit co-operative societies were meant to help agriculturists primarily, to inculcate principles of thrift in them by reducing expenditure on marriages and such other functions. The most important thing, he said, in this connection was that an impetus should be given to agricultural co-operation in the State. He did not believe that co-operative credit societies by themselves would improve the lot of the people. He instanced the case of Ireland which had been in the clutches of the money-enders 15 years ago, before agricultural co-operation was introduced in that country. The result of such a step there has been that the Irish people had become very prosperous. Mr. Dasappa also drew the attention of the House to [illegible] Highness the Yuvaraja's speech at the recent Provincial [illegible]rative Conference where it had been stated that it [illegible] starting agricultural co-operative societies in [illegible] that the country had been raised to prosperity. [illegible]e, the speaker said that that aspect of co-operation [illegible] deceive the attention due to it.

[illegible] referring to the report of the Samaldas Committee on [illegible]ation in Mysore, wherein a paragraph was devoted [illegible]ultural co-operation, he said that while Government [illegible] their final orders on the report, there was no indication in regard to the action they proposed to take in regard to agricultural co-operation. The State knew very little about this aspect of co-operation and he was of opinion that every effort should be made to work out that scheme in Mysore. With this end in view, he suggested that a man (either from the department or outside) should be sent to western countries, preferably to Denmark and Ireland, to

S2

study the conditions of co-operation there and suggest suitable measures for Government to take action thereon. He was also of opinion that canals and tanks would at the most profit only the people of a particular locality, but that sowing the seeds of agricultural co-operation would benefit the entire State, and that unless agricultural co-operative societies were started, purely co-operative credit societies would not help the people to develop in all directions.

For these reasons, he commended his resolution to the sympathetic consideration of the House.

In seconding the resolution, MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA pointed out that the principles of co-operation were not well known in Mysore and that the benefits of agricultural co-operation in particular were not known at all. Hence, he said that a person must be sent to the West to watch the movement there and report upon it for introduction of a similar scheme in Mysore as early as possible.

MR. G. B. RAGHAVENDRACHAR, while agreeing to the first part of the resolution, did not see the necessity to send a person to the West for learning what could be better learnt locally. He pointed out that there were agricultural supply societies and agricultural sale societies already established in the State, the first under the management of the Co-operative Department and the second under the direct control of the Agricultural Department. For starting agriculture co-operation, he thought that the initiative should co[me] from the people themselves. He therefore considered [that] Government should make earnest efforts to start agricult[ural] societies here and see that they were efficiently work[ed] the benefit of the raiyats.

He therefore opposed the second part of the res[olution].

MR. VENKATASHAMAPPA was for sending a[person] specialise in not only agricultural co-operation b[ut] horticulture..

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA thought that by sendi[ng] to the West for training in the latest improve[ments] agriculture and agricultural co-operation, there wo[uld] opportunities for learning many new things. He ther[e] supported the resolution.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR, at this stage, said th[at] he had given notice of an amendment to be considered and requested permission to move it; but the DEWAN said that the main resolution might be discussed first.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY was of opinion that as Dr. Coleman was likely to return soon with added experience in

agricultural matters, the consideration of the proposition under discussion might be deferred.

MR. K. T. SATHYANARAYANA SETTY also agreed with the first part of the resolution and opposed the second part. He said that there were among the officers of the Agricultural Department many who had foreign training, and that all that was required was how to create an organization of the kind suggested in the resolution. He explained that Sir M. Visvesvaraya, in his Address on the "Vision of a Prosperous Mysore" had given certain important suggestions for improving the prosperity of Mysore. If fortunately Dr. Coleman returned, the speaker felt sure that he would bring with him large experience to bear upon the work of the department here. He added that Mr. Krumbiegel, the present Head of the Department, had also extensive experience of the agricultural co-operation scheme. With these men in Mysore, the speaker thought that there would not be anything more to learn from the West. He therefore was of opinion that there was no necessity to spend the raiyats' money on the deputation of another officer. He thought that for suggesting an organization necessary for starting agricultural co-operative societies a committee might be appointed to work out the details.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 P.M.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH in supporting the resolution said that agricultural co-operation was quite different from the kind of co-operative movement with which the people of the State were familiar. In this view, he thought that the officers trained in the West for the latter were not generally fitted for the former. It was true that both the departments went under the nomenclature of "Co-operation." But just as a doctor who had passed the L.M S. Examination could not treat all diseases, so also an officer trained in the working of co-operative movement could not effectively carry on the work relating to agricultural co-operation. He was of opinion that there must be specialists with special training for the work.

The Government had been spending large sums of money for improving agriculture. They had been appointing European officers on very high salaries at the head of the Agricultural Department and unless there was adequate and intelligent staff to give effect to their recommendations in

respect of the improved implements, seeds, manure and the sale of produce, etc., the money spent on them would be a waste. It was therefore necessary to have some trained men for the purpose.

Continuing he said that Government had no doubt opened depots in several taluk headquarters and had appointed Inspectors to be in charge of them and also to help the agriculturists in giving them instructions in the methods of using the implements, etc. But one Inspector and two or three Field-men could not be expected to do any useful work. They could not meet the demands from the raiyats during the sowing season. He was therefore of opinion that wherever there was a co-operative society, there should be an agricultural co-operative society also to help the raiyats. It was therefore necessary to study how the latter institutions were working in foreign countries and if some one was deputed for the purpose and if the experience gained by him during the period of deputation was made use of here, the raiyats of the State would be benefited to a very great extent.

MR. B. KESHAVIAH said that at present the Agricultural Department was presided over by a European gentleman who had knowledge of agricultural co-operation in the West. As he would not stay in the State and as he could not come into contact with the people as freely as a local officer, he thought that it was necessary that some one from the State should be deputed for training in agricultural co-operation. In this view, he supported the resolution.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA spoke in favour of the resolution. He said that the raiyats being poor, they could not afford to purchase costly implements. If all the raiyats joined together and worked together on co-operative basis, the advantages to them would be very many. He added that in Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and other places, agricultural co-operation had reached the most advanced stage and an officer might be deputed to these countries to study their system and introduce it in the State.

In the opinion of the speaker, agricultural co-operation did not mean mere growing crop unitedly. Poultry farming, cattle breeding, dairy farming, selling the crop direct to the consumer and thus doing away with the middleman, etc., all came under " Agricultural Co-operation. " A local gentleman should be trained in all these branches and care should be taken to select one who was experienced in agriculture,

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA agreed with the previous speaker. He pointed out that as a result of the efficient working of the agricultural co-operative institutions, the Dutch were able to export their dairy produce to India and sell the same at prices much cheaper than the locally produced articles. If agricultural co-operative societies were established, the raiyats could purchase tractors, manure, seed, etc., through those societies and use them in their villages. To firmly establish those societies, it was necessary to depute a local man to places where such institutions were working efficiently. For these reasons, he supported the resolution.

MR. RAMA DAS said that he had no faith in foreign training. People did not know what resources they had in their own country. In his opinion, there was no necessity for using foreign implements. He asked what improvements had been effected in the field of agriculture by those who had training in foreign countries in agriculture in the past. As there were not many large landed estates in the State as in western countries, he did not think that there was any necessity to use machinery such as tractors, etc. He was therefore of opinion that there was no necessity to depute any one to foreign countries.

At this stage, MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that he would not move the amendment standing in his name, *viz.*,

In line 3 add " belonging to backward communities " after " a person. "

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM then proposed the following amendment :—

In line 2 for " developing " and " Co-operation " substitute " improving " and " conditions. "

In line 3 for " sending a person to the western countries to study the developments in that direction " substitute " appointing a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the conditions of agriculture, the means of improving the same, the local facilities available, the modes by which the agricultural wealth of the country may be increased and all other matters pertaining to the agricultural prosperity of the State, to report thereon suggesting necessary and desirable measures to be adopted by the Government. "

THE DEWAN asked Mr. K. T. Bhashyam whether he was in favour of the resolution or not.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM said that he had no objection whatsoever to send any one on deputation for the purpose

of studying the up-to-date methods adopted in agricultural co-operation in the West. On the other hand, he said he favoured the deputation of not one, but more. But he wanted that before doing so, Government should study the local conditions by appointing local committees for the purpose and getting their report in the matter.

THE DEWAN observed that Government would wait till the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and then see what action they should take in the light of the recommendations made therein.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM said that Government need not wait till the publication of the said Report. The State had its own problems and as such, it need not take into account the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. He added that the State should take the lead in such matters and not copy others.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that if the British Government did pioneer work in that direction, there should be no objection for Mysore to take advantage of the results thereof.

At this stage, the DEWAN disallowed the amendment because it cut at the root of the proposition before the House.

MR. RANOJI RAO supported the resolution.

MR. G. H. KRUMBIEGEL said: " I am somewhat doubtful whether the idea of agricultural co-operation is clearly understood in tabling this proposition. Personally, I think that the co-operative movement in Mysore is on a fairly good footing. We have of course started with credit societies and most of them have helped agriculture by giving loans to agriculturists—not necessarily to all members—for buying implements, seeds, manure, etc. That is really a great help but after all, it is no real agricultural co-operation. The members who get the money from the credit societies have to pay it back. The raiyats are not helped in their work and the money has to be paid back before the produce is sold. If on account of the failure of crops or some other unforeseen contingency, those borrowing from the society cannot pay up their dues, there is litigation and the societies will become bad societies.

In many instances, the societies have purchased sugarcane mills and jaggery boiling plant which are rented out to agriculturists on a small rental. Though the societies are helping the agriculturists in this manner, still they are making profits which the agriculturists themselves could have got if they had formed into a society and worked on co-

operative basis. Still, this is a movement better than lending money.

Real agricultural co-operative societies are however altogether different. A few agriculturists club together and work the whole of their holding on co-operative basis. They go in for their own tractor, purchase the whole of the manure required and the seed. When it comes to harvesting, they may have their own threshing machine; they may conjointly own a power sugar-cane mill to mill their cane, store the jaggery and sell it wholesale. Advances are made by the society and after the sale of the produce, the difference between the sale proceeds and the amount advanced is paid to the members. This is the outline of what a real agricultural co-operative society is. You have means of getting money to buy your own seeds, manures, etc.; means of harvesting crop toge her and you have means of selling the produce to the best advantage in the best market getting the best value without a middleman. This of course applies not merely to cultivation. Dairy farming, sheep breeding and every agricultural activity of this kind can be done on co-operative lines. The society may be small but members must be active workers. In Germany, for instance, we have small societies which may consist of 10 or 20 people. But each man who is allowed to join it, should as a first condition be an active worker and each one pledges his possession as surety for the other. Whatever one undertakes, one has to fulfil. He must work. If a man does not work his fields satisfactorily, he is of no use to it. Without work, without mutual service and without selflessness—without these principles, agricultural co-operation, or, for the matter of that, any kind of co-operation cannot succeed.

Some agricultural co-operative societies are being started here. We have for instance the Ramakrishnapur Village School with extensive lands. These are being laid out in about 15 blocks with a view to keep cultivators in those blocks and see that they work co-operatively.

Another direction in which the movement can be extended is by starting cattle-breeding societies.

It is more the propaganda for teaching the people as to what they have to do that is required. I do not think that sending a man to Europe for a short time to merely see what is being done there will help much. It will take two or three years for him to be of any useful service to the State.

I personally think that the co-operative movement in Mysore has a very good start. I firmly believe that if the

principles of agricultural co-operation are well understood by the people and if they act up to these principles, the movement will have gained much by it."

The resolution was then put to vote and passed.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the District Boards, City Municipalities and other local bodies in the State may be authorised to depute members to the Senate of the Mysore University."

In doing so, he said that the Government had been spending as much as 58½ lakhs of rupees for Education, including University Education. The University was at the head of the educational system and unless correct foundations were laid in the primary classes, the University could not thrive. He therefore thought that as primary education was under the control of District Boards and City Municipalities, it was necessary that these local bodies should be represented on the Senate to voice their opinion in respect of framing the education policy.

Mr. Linge Gowda added that in Madras the Senate included the representatives from the District Boards and Municipalities. In Mysore the members of the Assembly and the District Boards and Municipalities had been taking very keen interest in public matters. At such a time, he said that it would not be right to keep away their representatives from the Senate.

He also said that in Madras there was no restriction that only graduates should be members of the Senate. What was wanted was that members should be able to give practical suggestions in educational matters.

With these observations, he commended the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

At this stage, MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN proposed his amendment, *viz.*, that "Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council" be substituted for the words "District Boards, City Municipalities and other local bodies" in the resolution.

The mover (Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda) had no objection to the amendment.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, in seconding the resolution, said

that it would be sufficient if one member from the Representative Assembly and one from the Legislative Council were represented on the Senate. He added that in Madras the Senate had been democratised and as a result thereof, the education policy there had been framed to suit the requirements of the country. Such a course was necessary in this State also, as at present the University was a closed body. If the suggestion contained in the resolution was adopted, there would be a connecting link between the representatives of the people and the University, with the result that that body would be democratised as in Madras and the members of the popular Houses could study the work of the University and be familiar with the latest developments of higher education consistently with the wishes of the people.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the District Boards in Madras sent their representatives to the Senate because they also contributed towards the funds of the University. But in Mysore as the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council had control over State expenditure, it was necessary that those two bodies should be represented on the Senate.

MR. G. B. RAGHAVENDRACHAR agreed with the views expressed by the previous speaker. He feared that if the representatives of the District Boards and other local bodies were given seats on the Senate, there would be a necessity to conduct the proceedings of the Senate meetings in Kannada, which was rather difficult.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM said that the Government should consider whether the dignity of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council would in any way be affected by sending their representatives to the Senate.

MR. VEMA REDDY said that there was nothing to lower the dignity of these two constitutional bodies by their sending representatives to sit on the Senate.

MR. PUTTUSWAMI said that no such difficulty was experienced in the Madras Presidency. Even in the State, members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly had been working on other committees and that had not in any way lowered their dignity or the dignity of the House.

THE DEWAN said that there was a committee appointed to re-organise the University Senate and the matter would be referred to them.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that the Assembly should be given the right to send a representative to sit on that committee.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that the committee was appointed by the Senate and not by Government.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN enquired what the result would be if the Senate did not agree to give effect to the resolution under discussion.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it would be time then for Government to consider the matter.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be considered after the report of the committee was received.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL added that the recommendations of the committee would be placed before the House in the form of a Bill on which occasion the House would have opportunities for fully discussing the matter and that for the present, the resolution would be communicated to the committee.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed by a large majority.

Resolution No. 7.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA moved the following resolution :—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that in the districts where Education Cess is being recovered, schools be started in all villages with a population of 500 and above, in the course of two years."

He added that the question had been discussed threadbare on the last occasion and requested that it might be accepted together with Mr. S. C. Malliah's amendment (noted in below) to which he agreed.

Amendment to Resolution No. 7.

In line 3 add "Village Panchayets" after "started in all"; omit "villages with a population of 500 and above."

Mover.—Mr. S. C. Malliah.

THE DEWAN said that the resolution woud be accepted and action taken thereon as early as possible.

Resolution No. 8.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA moved the following resolution :—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government

of H. H. the Maharaja that land compensation for lands that will be submerged by raising the Krishnarajasagara Dam to 120 feet may be calculated in the same manner as was done in the case of lands submerged under the first stage."

THE DEWAN said that there was no objection to accept the resolution and that effect would be given to it as far as possible.

Resolution No. 9.

Movers.—Messrs. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO, M. S. DYAVE GOWDA, C. SUBBANNA NAIK, Koppa Taluk; and K. T. SATYANARAYANA SETTY, Kadur Taluk.

That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that with a view to inculcate in the minds of the youths of the State, the moral and spiritual ideals and the spirit of manhood, patriotism and self-reliance, the system of education in the State should be reorganised so as to provide for—

(1) imparting of national songs in all schools and colleges,

(2) compulsory physical training and military training (the latter to be restricted to high schools and colleges),

(3) compulsory medical inspection of schools,

(4) introduction of Kannada as a compulsory subject of study in all schools and colleges,

(5) compulsory introduction of hand-spinning and weaving, and agricultural instruction in all primary and secondary schools, and

(6) introduction of such other useful education as scientific and vocational or industrial education in all secondary and high schools;

and that a mixed committee be appointed to formulate a definite scheme of the above reforms for adoption by Government.

THE DEWAN said that the resolution with the following amendments thereon would be referred to the Education Board.

In Sub-head No. 4, line 2, omit "and colleges."

Movers.—Messrs. D. S. MALLAPPA and G. K. MALLAPPA.

In Sub-head No. 4, line 2, for "and colleges" substitute "except Hindustani Primary Schools."

Movers.—Messrs. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN and D. S. MALLAPPA.

In Sub-head No. 5 line 2, omit "primary and."

In Sub-head No. 6, lines 2, 3, and 4, omit the whole portion of the resolution after "schools."

Movers.— MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, D. S. MALLAPPA and G. K. MALLAPPA.

In Sub-head No. 5, line 1, for "hand-spinning and weaving" substitute "civic."

In Sub-head No. 6, line 1, add "civic" after "as"

Mover.—MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR.

Resolution No. 10.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the Mysore Press Act of 1908 may kindly be repealed."

In doing so, he said that the question was a very important one. In the message of His Highness on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, His Highness had said that his constant wish was that his people should be prosperous. For prosperity there should be knowledge and knowledge was disseminated by newspapers. In this democratic age, he said that there should be perfect liberty of speech and liberty of Press. He added that public opinion was a mighty weapon in the hands of the public and should not be interfered with. As newspapers contained the public opinion on various matters, they should not be fettered by legislation.

Referring to the previous history of the Press Law in the State he said that it was introduced in the year 1908 for special reasons. He added that the conditions which necessitated the introduction of the Act then no longer existed in the State and as such, there was no necessity to have it on the Statute Book. Even the originator of that Act, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, had in his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee said that whatever need there was for the passing of the Act in Mysore during the troublous times in British India in 1907 and 1908, there was no longer any necessity for it to continue in operation. When first the Representative Assembly requested the Government to abolish the Act, they replied that they would consider the matter after the War was over. The War was over and even after the Press Act was abolished in British India, he regretted that it was still in force in the Mysore State.

In the year 1922, the then Dewan said in his Dasara Speech that the Act would be repealed and that a milder Regulation would be introduced. Accordingly such a measure was placed before the Representative Assembly and though a great majority of the members were in favour of it, there was considerable opposition to it in the Legislative Council and so it was withdrawn.

Continuing Mr. Krishna Rao said that repeated representations were being made for the abolition of the Act in the best interests of the people as well as the Government. Sir Albion Banerji had said in the year 1924 that the Act would be abolished "if at the end of 3 to 5 years Mysore could show that it does not require any manner of control over the Press. . . ." Mr. Krishna Rao said that during the last so many years there was no occasion for Government to take action under that Regulation. In a progressive administration like Mysore, he thought that there was no necessity to have any such Act and that it was a blot on the fair name of Mysore.

MR. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY seconded the resolution.

MR. G. B. RAGHAVENDRACHAR supported the resolution. He said that Mysoreans were a peace-loving people and that that fact was amply demonstrated during the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Mysore.

MR. C. NARASIMHAIYA in supporting the resolution said that there were many ways at present for the people to place their grievances before the Government, *viz.*, the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council, private interviews, conferences, and by suggesions in writing, etc. All these were being circulated to the public through the Press and it was done in the best interests of the State. There might be criticisms on several points. Differences of opinion there must always prevail and nobody could say that such differences were not for the good of the country nor for the improvement of its administration.

He said that it might be possible that some editors wrote libellous articles in the past. But such things did not happen now. People were working unitedly in the best interests of the country. If individuals transgressed their limits, there were the ordinary laws. He recommended that penal provisions against such acts be embodied in the Criminal Procedure Code as in British India and the Press Regulation abolished.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN opposed the resolution. In doing so, he said that the mover did not explain the

nature of the difficulty under which the newspapers were labouring and that he would support its repeal if any one pointed to a case of real hardship. Even under the existing Act Government did not take any drastic action against the papers which had indulged in scurrilous writings. As such, he could not understand why there should be an agitation to abolish it.

Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan added that Government had a modified Bill under their consideration and till that was introduced, the present Act should continue to be in force. Even now certain newspapers had been publishing articles which created hatred between different communities and matters would be worse if the Act was abolished. He therefore thought it very necessary that Government should have some control over the Press.

MR. RAMDAS supporting the resolution said that the law was copied from the British Government and as that Government had abolished it, it was not necessary to have it on the Statute Book in the State any longer. In his opinion, the retention of the law in Mysore would leave a very wrong impression on the minds of the outside public as to the character of the Mysore people.

At this stage,the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day at 12 noon.